HOUSE HAS NOT FINISHED WITH THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Prison "Combine" in the Saddle and Has Things Pretty Much Its Own Way All Day.

SOLDIERS' HOME CUT DOWN

ERFORT TO PREVENT APPROPRIA-MONS FOR THE STATE COLLEGES.

Nicholson Believes They Should Stand to Their Bargain on the Special Tax-Warm Fight On.

The House wrangled all day over the appropriation bill yesterday, but the combination between the Democratic minority and the Republicans interested in the pristhe saddle and had its own way. The ways and means committee endeavored to undo committee of the whole, where the appropriations for the Northern Prison, Eastern Insane Hospital and Knightstown Home were increased, but they were defeated at every point. In the afternoon the combination went after Chairman Smith's scalp by attacking the appropriations for the State both of which are situated at his home city (Lafayette), and have fared pretty well in the bill. They were partly successful in reducing the appropriations for the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Nicholson precipitated a long fight by moving to strike out all the When the special tax was granted these further appropriations. The amounts given

sioners in counties showing over 10,000 votes the House, but it has been amended in the

Governor Mount finally settled the mootdays' limit. He was averse to such a measpressure has been brought to bear to have him veto it, a thing he would unquestiona-bly have done had it not been a caucus

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Prison Combine Wins Out-Fight Over Educational Institutions.

The prison combination was in the saddle in the House yesterday and ran things to committee of the whole yesterday morning, Chairman Smith moved that the House proval or rejection so far as it had gone. This was for the purpose of putting on record the Democrats and such Republicans as have been favoring large appropriaject the amendment raising the maintenance of the Eastern Hospital from \$85. 000 to \$95,000 a year. After a heap of arguon this and the combination won in a walk. The amendments stayed in the bill by

Then the House passed to the Northern Prison, and the amendment raising the specific appropriation for the hospital from \$15,000 to \$21,500 was read. Mr. Smith moved to reject it and Mr. Blankenship spoke briefly but vehemently against the amendhow they ever expected to explain their ex-soldier, supported the amendment, and veting with the Democrats to squander the people's money.

SMITH'S WARM SPEECH.

Chairman Smith mounted the stand rein the newspapers a week ago and they could not hold back the preparation of their bill during the whole month that this report was locked in the brains of the members of the prison committee. He declared before God and his constituents that he had done his duty by the whole State, and if they did not do theirs they must accept the responsibility. He declared that the prison contractors had had the State by the throat for twenty years and it seemed that they now were about to tighten their grip. Then Mr. Reynolds got up and talked at length in support of the ways and means commit-

Mr. Shideler, who seemed to be in control of the combination, remarked briefly that the prison committee appreciated the ridicule cast upon it by the "Moses in the builrushes," and would make its answer on the roll call. Mr. Rifenburg also spoke for the prison committee. He had the greatest respect, he declared, for Chairman Smith. but he was misleading the House in this matter, and he told how the prison committee had visited the Prison North and worked through the snow and slush in measuring things and getting information to give the House an intelligent report. Finally a roll call was taken upon Chairman Smith's motion to reject the amendment and it was defeated by a vote of 37 ayes to 46 noes, as follows: Ayes-Archibald, Babcock, Barlow, Berry, Blankenship, Butler, Clauser, Cockrum,

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pals.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Fulton, Randolph, Record, Reynolds, Roose, Ross, Smith of Tippecanoe, Spooner, Stetler, Thomas, Williams, Woodruff-37. Noes-Brown, Claycomb, Downey, East, Eichhorn, Elliottt of Washington, Furness, Geisel, Hedgecock, Hicks, Jones, Kayser. Kell, Kelley, Kratz, McCart, McGeath, Mann, Marsh, Medsker, Miller, Monyhan, Morgan, Morris, O'Bannon, Packard, Peck- of the latter being Democratic votes. inpaugh, Pinnnick, Rhoades, Rifenberg, Ryan, Schaal, Schoonover, Schrader, Sense, Shideler, Smith of Allen, Sullivan, Swope, Wair, Wallrath, Wiener, Willoughby, Wise

WHY THEY VOTED THUS.

An analysis of the vote is interesting. The following Democrats voted with the ways and means committee: Clauser, Engle, Feist, Patterson of Franklin. Populists Patterson and Haifly also voted with them. Fourteen Republicans voted with the rest of the Democrats for the amendment: Furness, Hicks, Jones, Kratz, Medsker, Monyhan, Morgan, Morris, Packard, Peckinpaugh, Rifenberg, Schrader, Shideler, Willoughby. They did not explain their votes, but they are explicable on various grounds. Mr. Furness is from Porter county and on the Prison North committee. Mr. Jones is on the Prison North committee. Mr. Kratz is not on the prison committee, and is not from that vicinity, but he has in a little bill for a new deaf and dumb asylum at Evansville, and men who want to crack open the treasury stand together. Mr. the Eastern Hospital and Knightstown Home. Mr. Monyhan is chairman of the Prison South committee. Mr. Morgan is a nember of the Prison North committee. Messrs. Morris and Packard are on the Prison South committee, and are from New Albany. Mr. Peckinpaugh is from Evanswhere they want another deaf and dumb asylum. Mr. Rifenberg is chairman of the Prison North committee, and Mr. Schrader, while not upon either of the prison committees, is from Ripley county, where the Prison South influence is potential. Mr. Shideler is on the Prison North committee and leader of the combination, hough he has no local interests. Mr. Willoughby is interested in trying to get through another appropriation for the Vincennes University, and, though he is a member of the ways and means committee, he was defeated in his effort before that

tion Mr. Smith let the increase of \$8,000 for repairs go, and a lively fight was indulged in over the proposition of Hedgecock to raise the appropriation for an architect from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Mr. Harris talked twice on this proposition, and others had appropriations for educational institutions. I their say before the thing was finally compromised 'at \$2,000.

and Mr. Eichhorn argued against this and ommittee. Mr. Packard preferred to go his motion was adopted by a vote of 41 to 35 after Mr. Henderson had shut off the endless talk with the previous question. Messrs. Willoughby and Rifenberg were the only Republicans opposing the motion. Mr. Eichhorn filed a written protest against

appropriate \$6,000 for plumbing for the Prison North and spoke at some length in it. Gabriel Jones talked at "cure these remedies" up there. Mr. Blankenship talked and talked and Mr. farris talked, and talked, and talked. Then Mr. Rifenberg talked and wandered

ment was adopted. The Prison South was finally taken up, and Mr. Packard offered an amendment to reduce the maintenance from \$80,000 to \$56,-100 and it was adopted. This is because under the reformatory bill the administra-South) can be taken from its earnings. Mr. Henderson got in \$500 for a library and Mr. Smith offered an amendment making the appropriation for repairs \$5,000. He had learned wisdom and had agreed on these things with the warder of the prison and the latter had called off the dogs of war. The rest of the Prison South item went

Mr. Babcock offered an amendment to the clause referring to the Female Reformamember of the board of control \$500 salary per year. Mr. Smith was willing to accept his, saying that it was an oversight. Mr was defended by Messrs. Smith and The amendment was adopted. The State Board of Education, which had been overlooked, was given \$2,000 per year. Mr. Smith called attention to the fact that \$400-was \$100 more than the law allowed, and announced that he "was ready to hear Mr. Nicholson, who was acting as speaker, pricked up his ears a bit at

this, as he had several times before when Mr. Smith ruled on various subjects from the floor. Mr. O'Bannon got in \$500 more for the Horticultural Society. SOLDIERS' HOME CUT. More trouble was started when they struck the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. make up what they could of the money they had voted the Northern Prison by taking it from the Lafayette institutions. Chairman Smith's home, and both of which had fared fairly liberally. Mr. Linck offered an amendment clipping off \$25,000 caught his breath and sat down while Mr. to \$3,000, knocked out the \$15,000 for an Old Men's Home and reduced the \$10,000 for a Widows' Home to \$5,000. Mr. Butler, an Mr. Randolph opposed it eloquently. Mr. fortable the home is now and made an simply a rough-and-tumole country lawyer. elequent speech. He thought he was talk- He was defending a little town of 1,000 from only forms of verdict submitted to or rensomething over \$74,000 had been given Tippecanoe county in the bill. General Pack- | ging a ditch within fifteen feet of the propard spoke against the amendment. He said | erty line. "It is not alone the 'octopus the city could as well afford to gather up and the 'octopi' that are affected by this its old soldiers and quarter them in tents law," he said. Under the old laws it was as to deny the home at Lafayette the money it needs. Mr. Downey, who never smelled powder, talked against the amendment and Mr. Lambert called attention to the fact that the Soldiers' Home people had promised two years ago that they would not ask any more of this Legislature. Mr. Stetler declared that the purpose of the amendment was to put a blanket mortgage on the bill in favor of "something down at Vincennes" and to cut out an amendment he had intended to offer making the appropriation for an Old Men's Home \$25,000. This meant trouble, and Mr. Willoughby was on the floor in a moment with a heated speech in defense of Vin-cennes. Then Mr. Blankenship told how the old soldiers of Morgan county called him "comrade." He said his heart went out for "any old soldier." While this was going on Mr. Roots was showing symptoms of excitement, but Mr. Linck got the floor to answer Stetler, who had cast some aspersions upon "corporation lawyers." He was tired of this sort of talk from men who "put stones in their hay, rocks in their wheat, lard in their butter, etc." He asked that his amendments be taken up separately. The House voted \$5,000 for the chapel and knocked out the \$15,000 for the Old Men's Home, but permitted the Widows' Home to stand at \$10 90). This made a reduction, all told, of \$18,000. At the request of Mr. Barlow they went back to consider the Boys' Reform School, and he offered an amendment giving the

school \$4,000 for a school and library build-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Then the educational institutions were taken up and Mr. Nicholson, chairman of the education committee, moved to strike out all appropriations made for them. This was approved on account of the special tax new enjoyed by the educational institutions, which gives them a great deal more than they ever had before. In speaking to his amendment he recalled the fact that set up the plea that if it were granted they would not be clogging up the lobbies in the future asking for appropriations. He showed that the State University is getting \$50,000 more under the tax than was given by the last Legislature, the Normal School \$12,000 more and Purdue \$6,000 more. The Nicholson amendment rather took breath of Mr. East, who had a pocket full of amendments to give big sums to the State University. He spoke against the amendment, letting go of the speech he had prepared in support of his own. Mr. Lambert spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. Smith spoke for the bill as it stood and Mr. Linck spoke for the amendment. Mr. Packard spoke against it and Mr. Smith, of Allen, made an attack upon the State Normal, which was answered by Mr.

Engle, Elliott of Henry, Feist, Gibson, Goddard, Haifly, Hall, Harris, Henderson, Hubbard, Knepper, Lambert, Linck, Mc-disposition to hunt trouble, so the previous disposition was put on. Mr. Nicholson closed "Ever since the special-vero viess, Patterson of Franklin, Patterson of | the debate, and in the course of his speech took occasion to deny any feeling on his part toward the state institutions. A roll call was demanded and disclosed no quorum. Chairman Smith moved that the in, but Mr. Nicholson got through a motion to adjourn. The roll call showed 26 votes for the amendment and 37 against it, most

SPECIAL VERDICT LAW.

the Senate. Most of the day in the Smate yesterday was taken up with discuss ons of amendments to the Wair special verdict bill. It was special order for 10:30 o'clock and the speech making was not finished until a few

minutes before the Senate adjourned late in the afternoon. Before it was reached in the morning a new bill, introduced by Senator Hubbell, providing for the appointment of probate commissioners in counties of 10,-000 inhabitants, was passed under a suspension of the rules. The present law provides for probate commissioners in counties of 30,000 inhabitants or more.

Senate Bill 468 was called up by Senator Goodwine, who moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put upon its passage. He said that it was a morsel of the Medsker is in the combine for the benefit of | Geeting bill so summarily disposed of in the House the other night. It provides that county superintendents must have a life or professional teacher's license after June 1, 1899, in order to be eligible to hold the office. The motion to pass the bill was withdrawn when some opposition to it developed. After a number of committee reports were

> concurred in the special verdict law was taken up.
> The judiciary committee reported on the Wair measure for the amendment of the special verdict law, known as House Bill 44, several days ago, recommending that the bill be passed after several amendments proposed were adopted. The report of the committee was concurred in Friday afternoon. Senator Shively offered an amendment to the committee's report, recom-mending that one clause of it should read

"The court shall determine which party

under the law is entitled to recover upon the facts found by the answers to the interrogatories (and the general verdict), and render judgment accordingly," the words in brackets being those of his amendment. When the bill was taken up on special order yesterday the amendment was read. clause having failed. Senator Hugg and shift, adopted simply to throw dust in the ure, removing many objections to the presverdicts, to which many valid objections

who wanted to appeal his case to the Supreme Court. The special verdict law of length for the amendment. He wanted to | denied that it took longer or was more expensive to try cases under the special verdict than under the old law. Senator Hawkins said that it was that the Bar Association did pass a resohat it was an afternoon meeting not very fully attended. Something had been said city there is a class of lawyers known as 'ambulance lawyers," those who ran about subject. Senator Hawkins said that he had talked with the nisi prisi judges of this verdict law and found that they were in

the discussion of the bill that there was some sort of equity outside of the law and his subject and had been advised to leave pealed. Senator Houghton had not had much experience with the special verdict law, but had used it somewhat and had found it easier than the old narrative and general verdict law.

LA FOLLETTE'S VIEW. Senator La Foliette said that this was a question of a good deal of interest to the people. For many years there was an old law known as a special verdict law that was used in some cases. Two years ago he was on the judiciary committee and when the new bill was presented it was considciary committee had heard some earnest and immaterial pleas for the repeal of the law, but had adding such interrogatories to those sul vor of letting the law remain until it had Court had more fully construed it. ther ex-soldier, told how com- tracted wealth to employ him; that he was answer each of them and return them with bill, but his speech served the purpose just | steal \$6,000, a man who went out in the as well. Mr. Smith made a speech covering | dark and purposely fell off the sidewalk, | is entitled to record upon the facts found the whole section, explaining the needs for | and, as he said, dislocated his shoulder. these appropriations as they had been ex- Shortly before he came to this city "to plained to the committee. Mr. Shideler | save his country" he had tried a case bespoke for the amendment and figured that tween two farmers, one of whom was about

to injure his neighbor irreparably by digpossible for lawyers to influence juries to make verdicts not warranted by either the law or evidence. He spoke of a case where an attorney neld up his verdict in a blue cover, saying: "Gentlemen of the jury, our verdict is in blue. Our client wears the blue and wore it for four years. Sign our verdict." And the jury found for the soldier client regardless of the evidence. In response to an inquiry he said that there were lawyers that would make any jury

Senator Drummond spoke of the report of the committee as being a compromise drafted to please the radicals and at the same time to produce a measure that would not be totally obnoxious to those who be-

lieve there are good features in the law as

OPPOSED TO BOTH. Senator Hugg was strongly opposed to the amendment of Senator Shively and to the amended bill as well. Referring to the statement of Senator La Follette that business men had appeared before the committee he said: "Business interests appeared before them, yea in committee, men saying that they represented 60 per cent. of the business interests of the State, demanding that the law stand. Are they philanthropists?" Senator Hugg said that the manufacturers of Indianapolis and Richmond were no less nor no more selfish than others

Senator Hawkins had spoken of the lawyers of Indianapolis as the "ambulance lawyers." Senator Hugg said that Senator Hawkins was then speaking of the bar, not of the bar association, between which there was a wide difference "Such men as Benjamin Harrison, Ferd "Will the senator allow a question?"

said Senator Hawkins. "Were those gentlemen present at that meeting?" "They were at the first meeting," replied Senator Hugg. The code of 1852 was established to wine out any differences between law and equity. If the legislators who passed that law could appear in the Legis-lature to-day, he said, they would be astonished to see the law of 1895 offered as an Senator Hugg said that Senator La Follotte's frank admission that the Wair bill. with the proposed amendments incorpoother special-verdict law deserved com- as Mr. Roots very well knows. We will cite mendation. Senator Hugg said that if the bill were so amended it would tend to complicate and make more difficult the rules of practice, rather than to remove difficulties. | favor of some legislation of this kind and As to the "business interests" spoken of | yet they were opposed to his method of by the senator from Jay, he asked why | doing it, and so voted against his bill. This it was that the people did not discover the is the best vindication of our position. The great evils of the old law for more than | whole matter is one that little concerns us, forty years. "It is the corporations and as we are not supply agents, as he terms corporation lawyers who want the law left it, and it was not our influence that was

Randolph talked for Purdue; Mr. Roots law of 1895 is not what the people wan: They may claim that this bill is better than "Ever since the special-verdict law of 1895 went into effect the people have been demanding its repeal," said Senator Gilbert. When the people demand a thing it is the duty of the Legislature to give them what they demand or say that they do not believe it is the thing to do. It is wrong for the Legislature to pretend to do a thing when it is not so doing. It had been argued, he said, that the law of 1895 was just and proper as it stood. If that were true, he asked, why should the law be changed at all? "They ask for bread: you propose to give them a stone.' Senator Duncan said that from every All-Day Discussion on the Measure in county of the State protests were coming against the repeal of this law. From his own county protests were being made by men who were always found at the fore when any reform was proposed. Senator Alexander attempted to speak, but he was cut short by the lieutenant governor, who said that he did not care to hear the subject discussed by every sena-ter. Senator Alexander protested that he and every other senator had a right to Senator Shively took the chair to task,

Lieutenant Governor Haggard explained that he was only speaking from the standpoint of the chair. If the Senate wanted to hear further discussions, that was not Senator Alexander took his seat feeling that he had been unjustly "sat down upon. Senator Shea was recognized. "I am one of these country lawyers not supposed to know much," said Senator Shea, "but have observed some few things relative to

"Since the days of King John and Magna Charta the right of trial by jury has been recognized as one of the precious rights of man. "The special verdict law of 1895 is ob

jectionable because by its operation a liti-gant may be deprived in a measure of the right of trial by jury.
"There should be a bill passed which would do justice to all parties where every litigant should have even-handed justice in the courts. That could be done by having a general verdict with interrogaaddressed to special questions of fact which either party may desire to develop and make the answers to the questions specially propounded control the verdict where they are consistent, define the powers and duties of the court trying the cause and you will have a fair and just law which will expedite the business of the courts and subserve every honest purpose of people who have business in the courts. Senator Shea said that he apprehended that the amendment proposed would not secure the proper results. Senator Horner regarded the bill as measure that, with but small additions, would vitiate the system of trial by jury trial by jury you take away one of the

"I say when you take away the right of most important features of a free country. He said that after the votes were taken tunately got mixed up in this record, as he quest and had voted for it, not understandng the trouble it would create. He declared that his friends, Ellison and Newby, were probably the fathers of the law, "I say to you, the people of Indiana ar

asking for the repeal of this law, and : say to you, Mr. Chairman, that it is our duty to repeal it." he declared. The old jury style was satisfactory to the people. The law, he said, was in the favor of the

ELLISON TALKS.

Senator Ellison said that it seemed that are many good features in this law. Juries do run away regardless of law and evidence, not through dishonesty, but through to pass on the law of 1895 it will declare it and to that extent it is in contravention of the right of trial by jury. He believed that Senator Shea offered a substitute for Senator Shively's amendment along the line of his argument. It was defeated. Senator Shively's amendment was also d feated by a vote of 18 to 16. Amendments offered by Senators O'Brien and Phares were also defeated, as was one

THU BILL AS IT STANDS. Senator Bobilya moved to strike out th and the bill was ordered engrossed as reported by the committee. It provides: That in all actions hereinafter tried by

by Senator Hzgg.

jury, the jury shall render a general ver either party, the court shall instruct them, especially upon particular questions of fact to be stated to them in writing, in the form and so that disabulties not due to vicious

and that at the next session there would inspect and revise the same by striking be no demands for its repeal. The judi- out all unnecessary, ambiguous, redundant likewise heard equally eloquent pleas in 1a- | mitted as may by him be deemed necessary been further tested and until the Supreme | cause the same, as revised by the court, to be rewritten and renumbered, and the Senator Drummond said that it was prob- jury, on retiring, shall take all said interably true that his abilities had not at- rogatories, as revised and rewritten, and the general verdict, and these shall be the the claims of a man who was trying to dered by the jury to the cause. The court by the answers to the interrogatories and render judgment accordingly. Provided, the provisions in this section shall not apply in cases in equity. These interrogatories are to be recorded with the verdict. "That an act entitled 'An act to amend Section 389 of an act concerning proceedings in civil cases, approved April 7, 1881 designated as Section 546 of the Re vised Statutes of 1881', and approved March 11, 1895, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of Section of this act be and the same are hereby in

all things repealed. "Whereas. An emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.'

LAW WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE.

Governor Mount's Disposition of the

Metropolitan Police Bill. Governor Mount yesterday afternoon sent to the Senate a message saying that he could not approve Senate Bill 359, by Senator Early, known as the Metropolitan police bill, but had filed it with the secretary of state. The bill therefore becomes a law without his signature. Governor Mount has all along been opposed to this measure, but did not care to veto it and place himself in opposition to the caucus which indorsed the bill. The bill places the power of appointing police commissioners in the hands

The Governor announced that he had signed the bill introduced by Senator Shively appropriating \$5,000 for a statue of Oliver P. Morton-Indiana's war Governor-to be placed in the statuary hall at the national Capitol, and Senator Duncan's bill, No. 381, authorizing the trustees of the Indiana University to transfer real estate and reinvest the funds. He also signed Senator McCord's bill, No. 79, repealing the section of the insurance laws which requires home fire insurance companies to pay all losses within sixty days or be subject to a pen alty of 10 per cent. for each thirty days such losses remain unpaid. The section repealed is known as Section 3729 of the Revised Statutes of 1881. It was regarded as a bar to home companies.

The Roots Trustee Bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please allow me to say in reply to Mr. Roots that because my firm opposed his favor some kind of restrictive legislation. him to the State Senate for example, Most of the senators expressed themselves as in Berry. Mr. Miller made an elaborate on the statute books," said he. "It is so detrimental to his bills. The present asspeech for the educational institutions and simply a means to defeat justice and presembly is the strongest body of men we were the same of the statute books." Said he. "It is so detrimental to his bills. The present assembly is the strongest body of men we were the same of the statute books." Said he. "It is so detrimental to his bills. The present assembly is the strongest body of men we have had in wenty years, and we do not

think they could be influenced as easily as Mr. Roots thinks they can. His bill cer-tainly lacked merit and should have been defeated, or it would not have met the fate it did. Mr. Roots is earnest and honest in his endeavor and would like to see som thing done, and so would we. He puts the impulse of the moment against our twenty years' experience, and the action of the Senate shows that we were right and he was wrong. Mr. Roots having to-day asked our assistance in making an amendment to his bill that will be practical and in the interest of the good citizenship to which we both lay claims, I would say that I am willing to give him that assistance, and I hope that the controversy will end to the detriment of no one and for the good of all concerned.

W. L. BAKER. Indianapolis, Feb. 27.

THE REPUBLICAN VETERANS.

Preamble as Set Out in Their Incorporation Articles.

The National Republican Camp of Veterans and their Sons of the United States, and the Republican Camp of Veterans and their Sons of Indiana were incorporated yesterday. These are the national and state organizations of the order. Last summer, during the heat of the campaign, there were Veterans' McKinley and Hobart clubs organized all over the country. These were for the purpose of bringing the Republican soldiers and their sons into a political organization, politics being barred from all existing soldiers' organizations. These clubs have decided to formally organize into a national association, with separate state and local organizations. The first of them in this State was organized last week. The officers of the national organization

President-General Lew Wallace. First Vice President-General John Co-Second Vice President—John W. Skiff. Third Vice President—D. H. Finn, Secretary—Charles M. Travis. Assistant Secretary-Edward G. Booz. Treasurer-William H. Lester. Sergeant-at-arms-W. J. Harris. Chaplain-Rev. D. R. Lucas.

The officers of the State organization are President-Thomas Hanna. First Vice President-James E. Twiname Second Vice President-W. B. Hess. Third Vice President-Frank Woodman-

Secretary-D. H. Olive. Assistant Secretary-Newton M. Taylor. Treasurer-James H. Mitchell. Sergeant-at-arms-M. R. Buchanan. Chaplain-Rev. D. L. Mackenzie. only strike out the vicious amended ples contained in the articles of association

> "We, the soldiers, sailors and marines, rines of the war of the rebellion, desiring to perpetuate the spirit of patriotism and loyalty which actuated the union arms durorganization that will bring about concerted action for our national benefit and, at the same time, redound to the benefit of our whole country in upholding and advancing the principles of the Republican party, do hereby adopt the following declar-ation of principles and articles of associa-

"Believing that the interests of the whole people are best served by the success of the Republican party, we pledge ourselves to support the wise and judiciously administered policies of that party. "We further pledge ourselves to support for nomination and election to office Republican candidates who were Union soldlers and only such candidates as will approve the principles of this order, and pledge our-selves to support, protect and defend the interests of the Union soldiers and their widows and their orphans.

"We are in favor of a righteous enforcement of the United States law giving the the veterans of the war for the Union. system of civil-service examination and requiring only a physical qualification, supported by proper recommendations as to mental and moral ability to perform the official duties required. "We demand that the present law of the United States giving preference to soldiers

in the public service shall be amended so that a penalty shall be attached for the dismissal of any soldier from the public service, either by forced resignation or otherwise, except upon written charges regularly preferred. "Knowing as we do that the past four

years of Democratic rule has been signalized by a most unwarranted and cruel warfare upon the rights of pensioners and claimants for pensions under the laws enacted by the Republican administrations, and that said laws have been as far as possible nullified and rendered inoperative by misconstructions and by rules and orders governing the admission of evidence and fixing rates whereby thousands of soldiers and their widows and orphans have been deprived of the pensions that rightfully belong to them and whereby want and misery has been brought to the homes of brave men who imperiled their lives that the Nation might live, we demand that

Congress shall pass a law: "First-Defining and construing the ac of June 27, 1890, so that it may be executed in the spirit and intent of its enactment, habits shall be rated not exceeding \$12 a month, as disabilities are rated under the "Second-Abolishing and forbidding the

system of spies and espoinage carried on by the past Democratic administration of the Pension Bureau and that every pensioner shall be furnished a copy of any charges or complaints made against him in relation to his pension. "Third-Giving the same weight and credence to the testimony of a private or nontestimony of a commissioned officer.

commissioned officer that is given to the "Fourth-Empowering the commissioner and appoint his successor, or to establish new boards of surgeons wherever he deems that the betterment of the service in his bureau demands such action. "Fifth-Giving to each soldier, sailor or marine who was regularly mustered into the service of the United States and honor-

ably discharged therefrom a service pension of \$8 a month in all cases where no pension has been granted, and in all cases where the rate of pension is less than \$8 a month increasing the rate to that amount, and giving to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are sixty-two years of age or over a service pension of

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS

Afflicting a Whole Family. Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

Statements Sworn to Before the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

My wife had appear on her limbs, just above

the ankles, five small pimples that began to enlarge, and soon developed into eating ulcers of the indolent type, which, despite all remedies and our efforts to cure them, grew worse and worse, and at the end of three months had become very bad, two of them having eaten to the bone. At that time we began to use CUTICURA remedies, and with two bottles of RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, they were cured sound and well in about two months. The scars are there to-day as living witnesses of the severity and extent of the ulcers. I also was afflicted the same winter with papular rash, from which I could not rest day or night. My skin became in a very bad fix when I began using CUTICURA remedies. I used them for about one month and was

My little baby girl, when about ten months old, was afflicted with Eczema, her limbs from which she suffered greatly. We tried several remedies which only aggravated them, before we began the use of the CUTICURA remedies, in which case there was a complete cure with no return of the disease A. A. McLARTY, J. P., Winn, Ga.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of November, 1896.
[L. S.] R. E. James, Clerk Supr. Court. SPREDY COPE TREATMENT for Every Kind of Blood and Skin Humor. - Warm baths with CUTICUEA SOAP.

gentie applications of Curicusa (cintment), the great

skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, cure when

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. Conr., Sole Props., Boston. B3" How to Cure Skin Humors," free. BABYS SKIN Scalpend Hair Purified and Beau-

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